

Exhibit 7

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FILED IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF HAWAII

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

WAYNE BERRY, a Hawaii citizen;)	Civ. No. CV03 00385 SOM-LEK
)	(Copyright)
Plaintiff,)	
)	SECOND AMENDED VERIFIED
vs.)	COMPLAINT; EXHIBIT "A";
)	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL; AND
)	SUMMONS
HAWAIIAN EXPRESS SERVICE,)	
INC., a California corporation; H.E.S.)	
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES,)	
INC., a California corporation;)	
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC)	
CONSOLIDATORS, INC., a)	
California corporation; JEFFREY P.)	
GRAHAM and PETER SCHAUL,)	
California citizens; MARK DILLON)	
and TERESA NOA, BRIAN)	
CHRISTENSEN, Hawaii citizens;)	
FLEMING COMPANIES, INC., an)	
Oklahoma corporation; C & S)	
LOGISTICS OF HAWAII, LLC, a)	
Delaware LLC; C & S WHOLESALE)	
GROCERS, INC., a Vermont)	
corporation;)	

States of America.

24. Upon information and belief, the majority of all acts conferring venue relevant to this proceeding occurred in the State of Hawaii. Each of the defendants are actively engaged in business activities in the State of Hawaii and/or have derived a direct financial benefit from the infringement that is the subject of this Complaint and may be found in the State of Hawaii.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTS

25. On or about 1993, Plaintiff created an original work of authorship which was then fixed as a tangible medium of expression. (the "Freight Control System").

26. This original work was first published in 1995.

27. The work was an original work and contained substantial amounts of material created by Plaintiff's own skill, labor and judgment.

28. All of the subject software work is copyrightable under the laws of the United States of America and was authored in the United States of America.

29. On or about October 1999, Plaintiff complied with the statutory formalities for registering his copyright in "Freight Control System" by fully complying with Federal laws and regulations by depositing with the Copyright Office, two copies of the best version of the Freight Control System source code,

filing the application and paying the required fees.

30. Shortly thereafter, Plaintiff received a filed registration for Freight Control System from the Copyright Office. The date, class and registration number certificate received from the Registrar of Copyrights is as follows: "Freight Control System" dated October 19, 1999, Copyright Registration Number TX 5-079-445. A true and correct copy of the Filed Registration is attached as Exhibit "A."

31. All publications of the instant software have been with proper statutory notice.

32. Freight Control System is a program Plaintiff wrote in Microsoft Access and Visual Basic using both the Visual Development Environment and hand-coding. Freight Control System is primarily a database designed to control and monitor consolidation and containerization of freight.

33. Freight Control System contains database tables, queries, screens and macros that handle Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Job Costing, Logistic Scheduling and Real-Time Shipment Tracking. The principle unique feature of the database is the ability for a user of this system to control a large number of Purchase Orders and annotate shipping information to the records for billing and tracking purposes along with planning and scheduling efficiencies that translate

directly to lower freight costs. The user can then build containers, which contain these individual Purchase Orders. The user can enter costs for both individual Purchase Orders and for entire containers. The system will allocate container costs to the individual Purchase Orders. Finally, the "Bill To" party can be invoiced for the shipment and a profitability derived from the billed amount less the allocated costs. By operating the Berry System, independent from Fleming's "Foods" billing system, Fleming is able to conceal the true cost of freight delivery from its end user customers including, but not limited to, the United States of America.

34. During the period after 1997, both Dillon and Noa had access to Plaintiff's software. Beginning in November 1999, both Dillon and Noa had direct access to Plaintiff's source code for his Freight Control System and cannot make a replacement program to operate in the freight logistics software market without infringing.

35. Starting no later than October 1999, HEX began to operate the Berry Freight Control System under the claim that it was authorized under a license granted by Plaintiff to Fleming Companies, Inc. ("Fleming").

36. Fleming is an adjudicated willful infringer based on the jury verdict finding that Fleming has created unlicensed derivative copies of the Freight Control System.

as the jury may determine is just. C & S, HEX/HEST/CALPAC and/or HTC are liable as a vicarious infringers for the total sum of all employee infringements. Plaintiff is informed and believes that over 1,000 C & S, HEX/HEST/CALPAC and/or HTC employees are direct infringers.

COUNT I
(DIRECT INFRINGEMENT)

71. For each of the defendants and the Doe Defendants yet to be named, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages and his lost profits plus any profits made by the infringers from the use of the Freight Control System software by any of the defendants as a direct infringer. These amounts will be determined at time of trial. Plaintiff reserves his right to claim, at a later date, the right to statutory damages based on each defendants' separate liability for infringement.

72. Each time the Berry Freight Control System was used by the infringers, a copy of the software was created and this constitutes illegal copying.

73. Fleming, C&S Logistics of Hawaii, LLC, C&S Acquisitions, LLC, C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc., HEX, HEST, CALPAC, Guidance, Gurzi, each employee and/or agent of defendants named herein are a separate infringer and Plaintiff is entitled to full statutory damages, upon election, for the willful infringement of each of these individual users up to \$150,000 for each user for each work infringed.

COUNT II
(CONTRIBUTORY AND VICARIOUS INFRINGEMENT)

74. For Fleming, C&S Logistics of Hawaii, LLC, C&S Acquisitions, LLC, C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc., HEX, HEST, CALPAC, Schaul, Graham, Guidance, and Alix Partners, LLC, each of the defendants and the Doe Defendants yet to be named, Plaintiff claims the right to damages based on theories of contributory and/or vicarious infringement.

75. As to vicarious liability, each defendant that has the ability to control the infringing use and is liable jointly and severally with the direct infringer for all damages resulting from the direct infringement.

76. Defendants Fleming, C&S Logistics of Hawaii, LLC, C&S Acquisitions, LLC, C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc., HEX, HEST, CALPAC, Schaul, Graham, Guidance, and Alix Partners, LLC, are vicarious and contributory infringers. Other officers, shareholders directors and principals are also liable as vicarious and contributory infringers these Doe Defendants shall be identified as they are discovered.

77. As to contributory infringement each defendant who knowingly contributes to another's infringement is liable for the infringement based on the direct infringement by others and or Doe agents and employees as end-users. Defendants knew or should have known of the infringement and directly and materially

contributed to the direct infringement.

78. As to vicarious infringement each defendant had the right and ability to supervise infringing activity and also has a direct financial interest in such activities.

79. As to each of these defendants, Plaintiff reserves, but does not yet elect, his right to statutory damages based on the infringement of each employee, customer and other user of the Freight Control System regarding defendants each as a separate infringer and a separate basis for joint statutory damages should Plaintiff elect statutory damages.

COUNT III
(CONSPIRACY TO INFRINGE)

80. In or about early 2001, Foodland, through Roger Wall, Kam Wong and Edward Chun requested that Wayne Berry provide Foodland with a proposal to, as Mr. Chun stated, “stop the bleeding” regarding the admitted overcharges that were being passed on to the Hawaii consumer.

81. In an attempt to market his software to Foodland and at Foodland’s request, Mr. Berry produced a demonstration of how his computer software could provide Foodland with a means to monitor and quantify the overcharge and then facilitate the independent shipping of goods by Foodland using Fleming only as a warehouse and delivery service, for a modest fee. This would, as Mr. Chun stated, “stop the bleeding.”

82. Mr. Berry continued to work on the Foodland proposal into the summer of 2001, and met with Foodland's president Able Porter to discuss the proposal.

83. Rather than license a legal copy of Mr. Berry's software, Foodland, chose to contact Fleming, disclose the Berry proposal and then enter into an agreement with Fleming for what Fleming claimed to be the free, albeit unlicensed, use of Mr. Berry's software.

84. On July 11, 2001, Foodland began to receive direct deliveries to its stores through the Berry Freight Control System. Despite knowing that it had no intention of paying Mr. Berry for his intellectual property that Foodland decided it could just as easily obtain for free, Foodland's management, including Roger Wall continued to induce lead Mr. Berry into thinking that it was still considering Mr. Berry's system when Foodland had already entered into the agreement with Fleming to infringe upon Mr. Berry's original work.

85. All of the use by Fleming on behalf of Foodland and by HEX, HEST, CALPAC, Foodland and HTC are overt acts by each of the defendants in regard to this conspiracy.

86. To facilitate the actors financial gain in regard to the conspiracy to infringe, Mark Dillon and Teresa Noa have together created at least one hundred unauthorized derivative copies in furtherance of the conspiracy. Though aware that

their acts constitute infringement, Dillon and Noa have agreed with C&S to continue to infringe and in return C&S agreed with Dillon and Noa to compensate them for the infringement. Upon information and belief this agreement was made before Dillon and Noa's employment by C&S.

87. Mr. Dillon, in an act of intentional willful infringement for financial gain, copied the structure and original work of Plaintiff's Access Database by using MS Query. In his deposition, Mr. Dillon testified that he had changed some of the names in the relevant database components to make it look different from Mr. Berry's program.

88. This creation of a new derivative is an act of infringement and done for the purpose of financial gain.

89. Upon information and belief, Fleming also offered Foodland certain unearned rebates in the form of enhanced "team score" and by convincing Foodland that even though it was paying more than market price for the commodities it was buying the Fleming monopoly made it impossible for any Foodland competitor to receive a more favorable price. Foodland began to cause shipments of its food by through the Foodland/Fleming Copyright Infringement Conspiracy.

90. On or about May 2003, Fleming terminated its workout firm Gleacher Partners, LLC and engaged the service of Alix Partners, LLC that had served the

same function for the Kmart bankruptcy. Kmart is a knowing user of Mr. Berry's original works and Alix Partners, LLC sought to protect both of its clients, Kmart and Fleming by assisting in the criminal infringement of Mr. Berry's original works. Alix Partners, LLC knew or was willfully blind to the wrongful conduct. The actions of Michael Scott are imputed to Alix Partners, LLC under the theory of vicarious liability.

91. The Declaration of Damian Capozzola filed in Delaware Bankruptcy Court on August 1, 2003, in ADV Proc. 03-54809 contained as Exhibit "R" a document signed on June 26, 2003 by Michael Scott, authorizing the payment to Guidance to perform the unlawful copying of Mr. Berry's original work and to later file false declaration in the bankruptcy court that were filed in the Capozzola declaration on August 1, 2003. The Declaration of Michael Gurzi that swore under penalty of perjury that he could verify that no Fleming employee had a copy of Mr. Berry's original work when Mark Dillon had told he might still have one.

92. Alix Partners, LLC is liable for the acts of its principal and agent whose commission of these wrongs were to the benefit of his principal.

93. Fleming, Foodland, HTC, HEX, HEST, CALPAC, Christensen, Dillon, Noa, Gurzi, Scott and C&S as co-conspirators are liable for all wrongs, including the wrongs of all Fleming subagents including the Fleming Employees and Graham

Agents and all damages for Fleming's infringement until the defendant withdraws from the conspiracy.

94. Should Mr. Berry elect statutory damages, each defendant will be liable for no more than \$150,000 per member of the conspiracy, for each work infringed times three under the Clayton Act.

95. Fleming's liability is limited to the period from and after April 1, 2004 and plaintiff shall not seek to execute on any judgment without order of the Delaware Bankruptcy Court.

COUNT IV
(MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRADE SECRETS)

96. Plaintiff restates the previous paragraphs that are incorporated by this reference.

97. Fleming and C&S began to negotiate the sale of Fleming Wholesale operations to C&S sometime in the Spring of 2003.

98. Upon information and belief, C&S learned that the Hawaii Fleming division had a monopoly over both the Civilian and the Military Wholesale grocery market.

99. Further, due the efficiencies of Mr. Berry's Freight Control System and the use of practices such as product diversions, the large profits earned by the Fleming-Logistics Department became material inducement for the C&S to acquire

the Fleming Wholesale Business.

100. To facilitate C&S ability to recreate the Fleming business model, C&S required the automation that was provide by the Berry Freight Control System and the trade secrets that were contained in the numerous other computer software programs developed by Mr. Berry and loaned, as an interim measure to Fleming while it was in the process of replacing these programs and the processes with ones to be supplied by Manugistics.

101. In deposition testimony, Mark Dillon testified that certain Web Pages what were developed by Mr. Berry remained on the Fleming system and have been used by HEX/HEST/CALPAC.

102. The Guidance Report contained a listing of certain files that evidence that no less than 30 of the other programs created by Mr. Berry remained on the Fleming server when it was sold to C&S.

103. These programs were illegally transferred to C&S when its became the owner and operator of the Fleming-Logistics Department.

104. This transfer was made by "improper means" including theft, bribery, misrepresentation, breach or inducement of a breach of a duty to maintain secrecy, or espionage through electronic or other means.

105. This transfer constitutes "misappropriation" because C&S' attorney Mr.

Ziman and Fleming's attorney Mr. Liebler and others knew that Mr. Berry had claims regarding his software, and appeared in the Delaware Bankruptcy Court on August 4, 2003, and misrepresented to the Bankruptcy Court that Mr. Berry's software was "not on the list" while knowing that they were intending to transfer Mr. Berry's trade secrets. These attorneys were under a duty of candor to the Bankruptcy court that makes any misstatement or attempt to deceive a misrepresentation. The Bankruptcy Court has entered findings that Fleming's counsel has committed repeated misrepresentations in regard to their conduct in the Delaware proceedings.

106. C&S, Guidance, Scott and Gurzi knew or had reason to know that the Berry trade secrets were acquired by improper means.

107. C&S, Guidance, Scott and Gurzi knew that the disclosure or use of Mr. Berry's trade secrets was without his express consent.

108. C&S, Guidance, Scott and Gurzi knew that Fleming had used improper means to acquire knowledge of the trade secret or, at the time of disclosure or use, C&S knew or had reason to know that the knowledge of the trade secret was derived from or through a person who had utilized improper means to acquire it or acquired it under circumstances giving rise to a duty to maintain its secrecy or limit its use; or derived from or through a person who owed a duty to maintain its secrecy or limit its use.

109. Mr. Berry's methods, program devices, and techniques, as evidenced by the at least 30 additional programs, constitute Trade Secrets as defined by Chapter 482B of the Hawaii Revised Statutes and derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use. Mr. Berry has taken efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain the secrecy of his property.

110. Pursuant to Hawaii Rev. Stat. Plaintiff, is entitled to damages against C&S, Guidance, Scott and Gurzi and Fleming including both the actual loss caused by misappropriation and the unjust enrichment caused by misappropriation that is not taken into account in computing actual loss.

111. In lieu of damages measured by any other methods, the damages caused by misappropriation may be measured by imposition of liability for a reasonable royalty for a misappropriator's unauthorized disclosure or use of a trade secret.

112. C&S, Guidance, Scott and Gurzi, by participating in the fraud upon the Bankruptcy Court and evidenced by its hiring of Fleming's attorneys who had represented an adjudicated willful infringer, shows that its misappropriation was willful and malicious and therefore, Plaintiff shall seek an award of exemplary damages.

COUNT V
(VIOLATION OF THE SHERMAN ACT
AGAINST NON-DEBTOR DEFENDANTS.)

113. Plaintiff restates the preceding allegations that are incorporated by this reference.

114. Starting in or about the Winter of 2000, defendant Foodland initiated contact with Plaintiff. The stated purpose of the communication was to assess the amount of food overcharges that Foodland was paying Fleming and to “stop the bleeding.”

115. Plaintiff proposed a computer software system that would allow Foodland to cease to use Fleming as its sole source of wholesale supply and to begin to operate as a independent logistics entity to avoid the additional charges that Fleming, and the HEX related entities were passing on to Foodland. These overcharges are estimated to be between 10 to 25 %.

116. Foodland realized that Fleming’s monopoly could permit the overcharges to be safely passed on the Hawaii consumers allowing Foodland to collect its percentage profit on a much higher total sales number figure.

117. Foodland also owns Fleming’s warehouse in Kapolei that allows Foodland to recover some of the overcharges through its lease rent.

118. Recognizing that Fleming operates a monopoly in the market defined as

the Hawaii wholesale grocery market, encompassing all sales of groceries in the geographic territory of the state of Hawaii, Foodland agreed to continue to allow Fleming and the HEX entities to overcharge it, under the agreement that the Fleming monopoly including the HEX entities would not allow any Foodland competitor to receive a better price. By virtue of the "Team Score" facility in the Fleming/Foodland sales agreements, Foodland, and Fleming have agreed to a rebate scheme that would allow both parties to enjoy the benefits of the Fleming monopoly.

119. To further enhance the Fleming monopoly, large mainland vendors have further caused Fleming to become the exclusive distributor of its products, thereby solidifying the Hawaii wholesale grocery monopoly.

120. The Berry Freight Control System, is necessary to the monopoly that facilitates the overcharges to all Fleming customers. By creating false records that demonstrate that the military, Fleming's second largest customer, is being charged the same or less than Foodland, Fleming is able to continue its monopolistic activities, and succeed in effecting an approximate 25% overcharge of both the civilian and the military consumers in Hawaii. In addition, the assertion of ownership over the July 7, 2003, Dillon Derivative is intended to further the Fleming monopoly and further deprive Mr. Berry of a market for his software.

121. Additionally, the Berry Freight Control System is used to track

commercial bribery and illegal rebating between HTC, HEX/HEST/CALPAC Fleming and the Doe Vendors who utilized freight charges and subsidies to facilitate the maintenance of the Fleming monopoly further used to effect price fixing for civilian and military food commodities in Hawaii. Money is exchanged between a variety of actors ,some of which yet to be discovered, that together comprises a combination and/or conspiracy to restrain trade in regard to Mr. Berry's software market defined as the market for ocean freight software sales in the geographic area comprised by the state of Hawaii and Guam.

122. Were these actors to pay and receive a license for the use of the software, that license would require payment based on volume of ocean containers moved through the system and would disclose the scope and extent of the Fleming monopoly.

123. But for the conspiracy with Foodland, and the HEX defendants, Fleming would not require the illegal use of Mr. Berry's Freight Control System to continue to operate its Hawaii monopoly. By allowing the Fleming co-conspirator to use Mr. Berry's software without payment to Mr. Berry limits Mr. Berry's ability to develop and to provide his software to other competitors of Fleming thereby reducing competition in the civilian and military wholesale grocery market. This injury is traceable to the anti-competitive conduct complained of herein.

124. All of the acts that are the subject of this complaint against Fleming or any of its agents, have been committed by Fleming after the filing of the Bankruptcy on April 1, 2003.

125. All of these acts have been committed with the specific intent to maintain the Fleming Hawaii market wholesale grocery monopoly with the hope to sell the Hawaii division to a new monopolist that would continue the earlier illegal practices including the infringement of Mr. Berry's intellectual property rights.

126. Alternatively, the conspiring defendants have attempted to create a monopoly and/or conspired to created a monopoly also in violation of the Sherman Act 18 U.S.C. § 2. Further, the use of Fleming and now C&S by mainland vendors effects a price fix over the wholesale and retail price of food in Hawaii and violates the Sherman Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1.

127. Plaintiff has been injured in his business and property by the agreement between C & S, Fleming and Foodland to sell the Hawaii division and continue to use illegal pirated versions of his software.

128. This agreement constitutes a restraint of trade and violates the laws of the United States and the State of Hawaii.

129. But for this illegal agreement, the C & S Defendants would have no reason to violate the Plaintiff's exclusive rights.

130. As a direct and proximate result of these acts, the Plaintiff has suffered injury in amounts to be determined at time of trial.

131. Pursuant to The Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 & 2, and the Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S. C. § 15, Plaintiff is entitled to recovery treble damages from the non-debtor defendants for all damages proven.

COUNT VI
(VIOLATIONS OF RICO AGAINST THE NON-BANKRUPTS)

132. Plaintiff re-alleges the preceding allegations that are incorporated by this reference.

133. The parties to the conspiracy to infringe are members of a Enterprise engaged in interstate shipment of goods through a pattern of racketeering. The individual defendant infringers are individually liable or if lacking criminal intent their acts were intentional as to their principal who directed it and therefore their continued membership in the conspiracy threatens to cause the Enterprise to continue.

134. Because Mr. Berry's freight control System is necessary to the success of the Enterprise the members have conspired to infringe as set forth herein.

135. Fleming has already been found by a jury to have committed the predicate act of wilful infringement in the period of 1999 to 2001 and the doctrine of collateral estoppel prevents the re-litigation of that issue. Each time the C&S system pirated version of the Berry software is used, another predicate offence occurs.

136. Fleming and C&S together along with the other defendants, conspired to create another illegal derivative of Plaintiff's Freight Control System in or about May 2003.

137. Based on RICO, Plaintiff names all defendants herein as RICO persons and seeks to impose RICO liability on all defendants except Fleming that is bankrupt. Fleming acts in furtherance of the conspiracy are imputed to the other conspirators.

(Violations of 18 U.S.C. §1962(c))

138. The RICO persons, including, but not limited to, Mark Dillon, Teresa Noa, Fleming, Gurzi, Guidance Software, LLC, Scott, C&S are persons employed by or associated with an enterprise engaged in interstate commerce and directly and/or indirectly conducted or participated in the conduct of that enterprise through a pattern of racketeering. These RICO Persons have engaged in activities affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of RICO §1962(c), 18 U.S.C. §1962(c) as set forth herein.

139. Each RICO Person is legally distinct and separate from the Enterprise, which is an association in fact of these RICO Persons. This Enterprise was formed sometime in 1999 and continues as of this writing.

(Violations of 18 U.S.C. §1962(d))

140. Defendant C&S became a member of a conspiracy as alleged herein and, with the other members of the conspiracy agreed to conduct or participate in the affairs of the Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity.

141. Defendant C&S, knew that the object of the conspiracy was conducted in violation of RICO 18 U.S.C. §1962 through repeated violations of 18 USC.

142. C&S and its attorneys knew that Fleming was engaged in copyright infringement but chose to allow the sale to proceed under the agreement that Fleming would deliver the pirated copy of Mr. Berry's original work or an illegal derivative.

143. At that time, C&S was aware of the existence of the Enterprise and it agreed that the Enterprise would be conducted through a pattern of racketeering activity and that to accomplish the goal and purpose of the Enterprise, at least two predicate acts by the conspiracy were contemplated, specifically the daily booting up of Mr. Berry's freight system making an illegal copy in violation of the copyright laws of the United States and the creation of the Dillon derivatives. By these acts, C&S and all other non-bankrupt defendants have

violated RICO 18 U.S.C. §1962(d). The agreement is also, in part, evidenced by the asset purchase agreement and other documents related to the sale.

144. All the money derived by C&S from infringement that is derived from the infringement of Mr. Berry's intellectual property constitutes a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 that prohibits the laundering of monetary instruments regarding funds derived from copyright infringement.

145. Fleming had a finding of liability on a RICO predicate on March 6, 2003 and the most recent predicate offense occurred the last time the Dillon derivative of Mr. Berry's system was used. There were predicate acts too numerous to be contained in a short plain statement. At least from January 2000 to the present no less than 10,000 separate acts of criminal infringement related to the illegal use of Mr. Berry's system have transpired.

146. Each use of the Dillon derivatives constitutes a separate predicate act of Copyright Infringement in violation of the Copyright Act 17 U.S.C. § 506(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2319.

147. Additional predicate offenses shall be set forth in the RICO statement, incorporated by this reference.

148. Plaintiff has standing to proceed because it has been injured in its business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of RICO and may sue

therefor in any appropriate United States district court and shall recover threefold the damages sustained and the cost of the suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs of bringing suit.

149. Plaintiff also gives notice of his intent to seek costs and attorney's fees as provided by law for both willful and malicious trade secret misappropriation and for the violation of his copyrights.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

150. Based on the threat of continued violation of the copyright laws, misappropriation of trade secrets by its unauthorized use and transfers of unauthorized copies to third parties through application sharing technology or otherwise, Plaintiff is suffering irreparable injury and, because HEX, HEST and CALPAC have no lawful right to use the Freight Control System. Plaintiff has a strong likelihood of success on the merits and seeks a preliminary injunction as follows:

- a. preliminary injunction against all defendants and anyone claiming any rights to use the software derived from Mr. Berry's original work,
- b. impoundment of the infringing software during the pendency of this litigation,
- c. preliminary injunction against infringing of the copyright,